

# SPORTS

## Individual start race makes changes

The price of victory increases immeasurably in the individual start race in several-day road races when leaders are only seconds apart. Precisely this makes changes to the standings. This is what happened in the sixth stage of the USSR championship in several-day racing now underway on the Crimean roads.

The 18 km individual start competition outside Feodosiya was held in a "correspondence" struggle (because the riders went on the distance one by one with a two-minute interval) between two racers—Sergei Usmanin from Khabarovsk, who led after five stages, and Pyotr Ugrumov from Riga, who was seven seconds behind. They both are the latest Pesco Race team winners.

Ugrumov managed to surpass his chief rival by eight seconds and place second, which gave him 15 premium seconds, too. He is now the overall leader. The individual start race



The several-day national championship race is in progress.

winner was noted Latvian rider, Vladimir Muravsky, who covered 18 kilometers with an average speed of 48.3 kph. The next, 100 km bunch race from Feodosiya to Kerch, was won by experienced Rho Sunn from Tartu, while world champion, Andral Vedemikov

from Khabarovsk, won the following 147 km eighth stage from Kerch to Sudak. Close behind him were Rho Sunn and Ugrumov; the latter is the overall leader after eight stages.

The Russian Federation confidently leads the team standings.

## Champion increases advantage

The men's and women's world chess title matches continue. In Volgograd, Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina are level at 3.5 to 3.5. The seventh game, which was adjourned, ended in a draw. It did not last long after it was resumed. Further exchanges followed, and when both had a Rook and two pawns each they decided on a draw. Before the eighth game Maya took her second time-out.

The score is now level but twice world champion Chiburdanidze has better chances of success. Under the rules she will retain her title if the match is drawn 8-8. Challenger Levitina needs to gain over half the possible points in 16 games, i.e., no less than 8.5 to succeed.

In the Moscow match Anatoly Karpov has still further increased his advantage over Gari Kasparov. After the sixth he won the seventh game, too. In that game the triple world

champion changed his opening repertoire met in the penultimate game. For the first time playing White, he set out by moving his Queen pawn to squares ahead, offering to his opponent the Tarrasch Defense which the challenger is not adherent of. A mutually healthy position developed. In the course of the game Kasparov tried to get active play, but the world champion changed the course of the "battle" by moving the pawn to the square: disoriented his pieces and negated the initiative.

Kasparov had to defend himself again. And possibly he could gain a draw if not in two moments: the first — a clearly wrong move when he had time to think of the move which the game was adjourned in a position difficult for him. It was clear that by his move he had written Kasparov's name on the board. Kasparov once won a pawn which was quite sufficient for victory at the end of the game. Deciding not to continue the "bitch" struggle, Kasparov conceded defeat.

Karpov leads 3-4. To win the match either player needs to be the first to win points, without account of the draws and the number of the games played. In a world champion is half victory through victory while the challenger is just at the beginning of it. Will he be able to get out of this most difficult situation? We shall see, the match continues...

The eighth game scheduled for October 1 will be played. On October 3 Kasparov has a second time-out.

Viktor BARKIN, chess editor

## Decisive bandy games in March

Krasnogorsk Zorky, Moscow Dynamo, Ulyanovsk Volga, Khabarovsk Army Club, Syktyvkar Strela, Krasnoyarsk Yangel, Kamersovo Kuzbass, and Cherkizy Start will continue contention for the USSR bandy cup next March.

Eight teams competed in September on the artificial ice rink of the covered stadium of the Moscow Olimpiyskiy sports complex and as many played on the Mado stadium outside Alma-Ata.

All of them held seven games each. Zorky and Dynamo led in

Moscow with 11 points each, while in Alma-Ata Strela provided a sensation by beating national champions Yangel 8-5 and coming top of the tables with 12 points.

The quarterfinal and semifinal games are due on March 18-20 in Arkhangelsk and Monchegorsk and the final is on March 24 in Murmansk.

This is the 18th such cup. Moscow Dynamo won it 12 times, more than any other team. The 37th national bandy championship is getting underway on November 21.



A hectic moment in one of the matches for the USSR bandy cup at which Moscow Dynamo beat Ulyanovsk Volga 4-3.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



These athletes are taking part in the Moscow cross-country race at the Olympic Equestrian Sports Complex in Blitsa. The best runners will become members of the Moscow team for the all-Union event.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

## SOUTH AFRICA TRYING TO GET BACK?

South African runner, Zola Budd, who had urgently taken a British passport to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, said she would hardly return to Britain, reported France-Presse quoting the South African press.

At present the 18-year-old athlete is in her home town of Bloemfontein, and, according to the agency, may stay behind there. Only the "Daily Mail", a paper which at one time supported participation in Los Angeles of the runner from South Africa, a country with prospering apartheid and which was expelled from the Olympic family

for it refuses the "rumours", charging that Budd would return to London in November. Quite possibly the paper has reason for such claims, since, according to foreign news agencies, Budd has a contract with the agency, may stay behind there. Only the "Daily Mail", a paper which at one time supported participation in Los Angeles of the runner from South Africa, a country with prospering apartheid and which was expelled from the Olympic family

This campaign undoubtedly hides one clear fact: the change of citizenship, the runner's attendance at the Games and the articles about her betray the intention to bring South Africa back into the Olympic movement.

## Figure skaters spring into action

Moscowites Natalya Anisina and Genrikh Sretensky placed second in ice dancing at a 19th international tournament in Richmond, the first international tournament for Soviet skaters. The winners were Canadian Tracy Wilson and Robert MacCall, Junior world champion Viktor Petrenko from Odessa also placed second. He won the second programme but lost the second overall to noted Canadian Brian Boitano. Moscow's Inna Bekker and Sergei Ushakov won the pairs.

On the whole, the idea is to fully the creative force of the people's socialist self-government. Therein lies the system of improvement of our society. It is precisely what is meant by moving it nearer to the ideal of socialism.

Tangible advantages in increasing the distribution of housing, vouchers and other social benefits, should belong, everywhere in our country and today, I am repeating what I have already had the chance to say.

(See Supplement to No. 41 of "Moscow News" for full text of his speech.)



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/1a Gorky Street, Printed at the Slavensky Press, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 50075.

Moscow News

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has deliberated on results of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Prime Minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, the discussion he held with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Chernenko, as well as his talks with Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was again stressed that strengthening and developing the good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, will continue to be an important direction in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Politbureau heard and approved a report presented by Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the activities of the USSR delegation at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly. It was noted that the Soviet Union's

active and constructive position contributed to the session, focusing first and foremost on the measures vital needed to make the international atmosphere healthier, halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and strengthen trust and development of cooperation between states.

Drawing broad response were major Soviet initiatives put forward at the United Nations and aimed at preventing militarization of outer space and restricting its use for the benefit of mankind, as well as those which defend the right of the peoples to decide their destinies and which oppose the policies of state terrorism.

The meeting noted the important work done by Andrei Gromyko in the course of his meetings with foreign statesmen when he was in the United States to attend the session of the UN General Assembly.

The discussions with the US President R. Reagan and other American representatives have shown the Soviet Union's preparedness for a serious and businesslike dialogue with the United States. It should be stated that the exchange of views on the key issues involved in Soviet-American relations and, in this connection on the present state of affairs in the world, failed to reveal any signs testifying to any intention of the USA to gear its policies towards realism and peacefulness. The statements made by the Americans in favour of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union are general in character and not supported by any concrete actions.

General security, and the interests of all peoples require a change in the present-day American administration's policies, which have led to a dangerous aggravation of tensions in the world and to a disruption in international relations. The Soviet Union is convinced that normalization of Soviet-American relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other, would un-

(Continued on page 2)

No. 78 (593), OCTOBER 6-8, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

## THE HIGH CIVIC DUTY OF A PEOPLE'S CONTROLLER

Konstantin Chernenko made a speech at the all-Union conference of people's controllers in Moscow. He stressed the importance of the institution of people's controllers with the membership of 10 million that exists in the country, especially at the present period, when so much attention is devoted to improving the work on all the links which constitute the system governing the society. Konstantin Chernenko said in part:

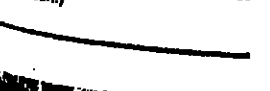
It is clear to everybody that the society, which is built not on spontaneous, but on planning basis, would not get far without systematic check-ups of how the planned goals are implemented in reality. And we have advanced very far in socialist construction. The country has reached the stage of developed socialism. And people's control has played a prominent and, I repeat this once more, an indispensable role in its own way, that we have managed to do.

It is just as it should be, that the rights and opportunities of the people's control are expanded considerably precisely in the conditions of our time, precisely at the stage of developed socialism. Its responsibility also grows of course. This is clearly expressed in the USSR Constitution and in the law on people's control adopted on its basis. The most important thing is that the law has a tangible and influential influence on our everyday state-management, economic and social practice.

On the whole, the idea is to fully the creative force of the people's socialist self-government. Therein lies the system of improvement of our society. It is precisely what is meant by moving it nearer to the ideal of socialism.

Tangible advantages in increasing the distribution of housing, vouchers and other social benefits, should belong, everywhere in our country and today, I am repeating what I have already had the chance to say.

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## 237 DAYS IN ORBIT



Cosmonauts (from left) O. Atkov, L. Kizim and V. Solovoyov talking with G. Beregovoi and V. Kovalyov at the Baikonur cosmodrome twenty-four hours after landing.

Photo by A. Pushkaryov

After 237 days in orbit, the record-breaking manned flight in space is over. Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyov and Oleg Atkov have returned to Earth after completing a programme of scientific and technical experiments and exploration on board the orbital complex, Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11. The station, Salyut 7 launched into orbit on April 19, 1982 continues its flight in the automatic.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the cosmonauts for the excellent fulfilment of their mission which was unprecedented in duration, diversity of the experiments. They have also conveyed their best greetings to the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists from the cosmodrome, cosmonaut training centre, mission control centre, command-and-measurement and search-and-rescue complexes, and all the staff and organizations involved.

By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Leonid Kizim,

Hero of the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, and a second Gold Star Medal. A bronze bust will be erected in his place of birth to mark his exploit. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has also conferred the titles of Heroes of the Soviet Union, the Orders of Lenin and Gold Star Medals on Pilot-Cosmonauts Vladimir Solovoyov and Oleg Atkov. Both have been designated USSR Pilot-Cosmonauts.

(For a Viewpoint on the subject, turn to page 5.)

## GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT ROCKS WEST GERMANY

Bonn. Unwavering resolve to fight for peace and disarmament and against the deployment in West Germany of new American nuclear missiles has been demonstrated by tens of thousands of West German peace champions.

(Continued on page 2)

## POSTERS FROM ALL CONTINENTS

Results of the International Poster Contest, "For Peace, Humanism, and Against the Nuclear Threat" have been summed up. In Moscow, almost four thousand posters from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia were exhibited.

The competent jury consisted of 52 members from 15 countries and included such well-known artists as H. Bidsrup of Denmark, Fukuda from Japan and the Kukryniksy of the USSR, as well as other artists, journalists, public and political figures.

The Plakat Publishers of Moscow have decided to make a large number of copies of best posters shown at the contest. A special album is to be produced. An exhibition of the posters presented for the contest will soon be opened at the Krymskaya Embankment exhibition hall, to mark the fortieth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, and some will be on display at exhibitions mounted during the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, next year. An exhibition, "Children and Peace", will be made up of posters, 200 of them entered for the contest, presented by children.

This poster by Mikhail Avdeyenko and Olga Volkova (USSR) won the first prize.



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## WARNING FROM AMERICAN SCIENTISTS AND POLITICIANS

Washington. An implementation of the Reagan administration plans to develop a powerful anti-missile defense system with space-based elements would undermine the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on limiting anti-ballistic missile systems, warned noted American scientists and politicians at a press conference marking the 12th anniversary of the existence of this crucial document.

I see no signs of willingness on the part of the Reagan administration to keep the 1972 treaty

effective, former US chief negotiator at the SALT talks G. Smith told the press conference. In case the system is deployed any prospects of reaching nuclear arms limitations would be extremely bleak. He urged talks to prevent militarization of outer space. They should consider, he stressed, a strict observance of 1972 treaty provisions as well as a halt to the programme of creation of the anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

## When will French troops leave Chad?

Lagos. Journalists have been told at the French Embassy here that only an insignificant part of the military equipment airlifted to N'Djamena in the course of operations Manie, has been taken back to France. Not a single French soldier of the invasion force has left Chadian soil.

A spokesman for the French Embassy in Nigeria declined to answer questions as to when Paris would begin withdrawing

its servicemen from Chad. But, according to the French Ministry for External Relations, the exercise was due to start on September 25 this year. Foreign observers who were to supervise the withdrawal, have up to now not yet been able to start their duties, because the authorities in N'Djamena have refused point blank to cooperate with them, writes the Nigerian newspaper, "Democrat Weekly".

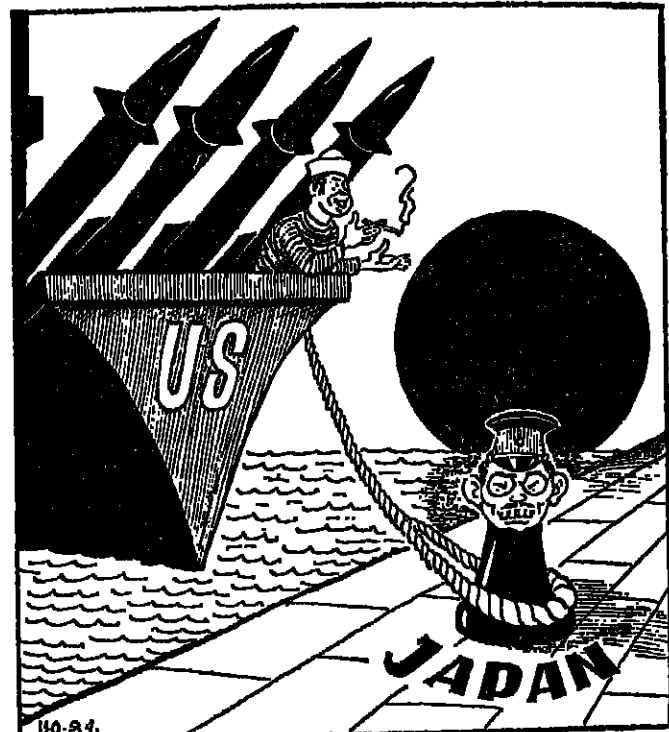
## Plans of Norwegian Government

Oso. It has been disclosed that the Norwegian Government intends to build new underground depots in mountainous areas for heavy equipment and military technologies of the NATO reinforcement forces which are to be stationed to Norway "in times of crises" from Britain, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States. For this purpose, Norwegian generals have requested fifty million kroner from NATO. They say they need modernization of the NATO infrastructure on Norwegian territory because the country is "highly vulnerable". Regular airlifting of heavy

military equipment from the United States, most of which is deployed near Tromsø, has been going on for three years. NATO strategists attach great importance to storing this equipment in Norway.

## AWACS over Greece

Athens. Greek government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said US AWACS planes will be stationed next year at an airfield near the port of Preveza from where they would fly over Greek territory. The plan was already ap-



Hang on, you are secure here!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Growing antiwar movement rocks West Germany

(Continued from page 1)

The West German Armed Forces have their biggest bases in that country. A statement released here by the Coordination Committee of the West German Peace Movement stresses that the Action Week just ended is the beginning of new resolute actions to be taken by the broad strata of the population against the deployment of first-strike American weapons in West Germany and for withdrawal of the Pershing-2a already sited there.

It has announced here that Duisburg, West Germany's biggest industrial centre, will on October 20 be the venue for holding the next antiwar demonstration.

The venue for antiwar actions which have served as a powerful finishing chord of Action Week for Peace and Disarmament has been 13 cities and towns in eastern Hesse where the United States, NATO and

proved by the former Greek government. Yet, Maroudas said, the PASOK government decided that it stand, pointing to the "threat from Turkey". He noted that similar flights were being made by planes at the Konya air base in southern Turkey.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

doubtedly be of benefit to the peoples of both countries, and have a favourable effect on the situation in the world as a whole. The US government's preparedness to act in this way will always meet with the proper response from the Soviet Union.

The Politbureau also discussed issues in connection with the completion, ahead of schedule, of the main railway track and the opening of traffic along the Baikal-Amur Railway.

The meeting noted that the completion of work along the BAM project is of great political and economic significance.

## Terrorists sentenced to death in Afghanistan

Kabul. An open session was held here by the Revolutionary Tribunal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to hear cases of ten people who on August 31 staged a bomb attack at Kabul Airport in which dozens of civilians were killed. When the attackers were arrested, the police found American-made mines in their possession.

The Bakhtar news agency reports that nine of the accused were sentenced to death and one to 15 years of imprisonment.

The Tribunal has passed a particular decision with a recommendation to send a protest to the UN Secretary-General against the continuing American interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

## 1986—International Peace Year

New York. The declaration of 1986 an International Peace Year mobilizes the efforts of the peoples aimed at strengthening universal security and combating the arms race, said the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar. His statement is contained in a report in which the United Nations member countries set forth their views on the holding of International Peace Year. It will be officially proclaimed on October 24, 1986, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The UN Secretary-General proposes that during the Year regional conferences, congresses and seminars be held to discuss problems of peace. It is also proposed that a conference of non-governmental organizations be organized in 1986 in Geneva on the subject of International Peace Year.

## GERMAN-JAPANESE CENTRE

West Berlin. An agreement was reached in talks between members of the West German Government and the West Japanese Government to establish a German-Japanese Centre in the Japanese Embassy building destroyed during World War II and to open a "German-Japanese Centre" in it. According to the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", during the talks Bonn invited the Japanese premier Y. Nakasone to West Berlin, which, as it is reported, has nothing to do with the German-Japanese Centre.

Bonn and Tokyo agreed to include the "Centre" marking the anniversary of the end of the fascist Axis attack.

MAN INFORMATION No. 78, 1986

## Indian report speaks of increased separatist activities

New Delhi. The Indian Ministry of the Interior and the counterintelligence service of that country have issued a report in which they point out that in recent months growing attempts have been made from outside the country to coordinate the actions made by separatist terrorist groups operating in different parts of India. With assistance from special services of countries hostile to India, contacts have been set up between extremist groupings operating in the states of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, and the allied territory of Mizoram. Some of these organizations are already engaged in joint subversive operations and they are planning joint action to destabilize the situation in the North-East of India.

## Social-Democrats demand ban on nazi organizations

Bonn. The association of Social-Democrats who were persecuted under the Nazi regime has demanded that all the organizations of former Nazis be liquidated.

In a statement issued by the association in Bonn, its leaders point out that the former Nazis' activities can only be prevented by banning their organizations. The demand by the Social-Democrats came after the announcement that on October 1, a meeting is to take place in the area of Mark. The association has described such gatherings as "a danger for the Federal Republic of Germany".

## Who covers mafia up?

Rome. Italian police have got the prosecutor's office warrant for the arrest of 386 leaders and members of various mafia clans. The dozens of them are hiding in the USA, and thus Rome is asking Washington's help in catching them.

Many of the US-based mafiosos are closely linked with the administration of the state of New York. The police are especially in the run-up to the elections, is something which the mafia fears nothing. The police are determined to fight the mafia there are now over 400 gangster clans operating in the state.

## ARBITRARY DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE

Johannesburg. The Association of Journalists in the Republic of South Africa has decided to refuse to follow the arbitrary disposition by the secret services of the state.

Journalists' news agency reports that the state has seized documentary evidence of the operations of the Association of Public Affairs (APA) made in the black townships during recent years. The population of the townships is protesting against the racist orders in force.

The Journalists' Association has said that the police were not allowed to enter the townships very thoroughly. A spokesman told correspondents.

MAN INFORMATION No. 78, 1986



Having lost their fear of the fascist Pinochet regime the Chilean people have launched street fighting against the police.

## Americas School moves from Panama

Panama. Panamanian newspapers report that military installations belonging to the notorious Americas School are being dismantled.

Since the School was founded in 1946, it has trained 45,000 Latin American army officers. Staff members of the School, who are American instructors, taught them "anti-guerrilla operations" and educated them in the spirit of downright anti-Communism. Under the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, the School was to end its activities, since the United States failed to secure an agreement from the Panamanian

Government sanctioning its continued existence in that country. Under pressure from the broad sectors of the Panamanian public, the United States officially closed the School on October 1 this year. However, this does not mean that Washington has given up the idea of training murderers and punitive cadres who would uphold its interests in Latin America. The Americans have another 140 training centres both in the United States itself and abroad, like the one in Honduras. All these schools are similar to the one which is closing down in Panama.

## WARMTH FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

One of the causes for the death of people who, for one reason or the other, fall overboard, is exposure to cold temperatures. That is why specialists from the Higher Marine School in Poland suggest the use of miniature chemical "stoves" as supplement rescue kits. The stove is, in fact, a vessel containing water with calcium oxide and anhydrous alumina. By shaking the vessel, one can have it heated up by means of the chemical action to a temperature of 80 degrees Centigrade. The heat from the "stove" will help victims of shipwreck not only to get warm, but also give

them hot water, since the vessel has a tin containing drinking water.

## CLEVER ALARM CLOCK

If this alarm clock is too much of a nuisance in the morning and you feel you could do with a bit more sleep, tell it to stop, and it will oblige. This advertisement accompanies new alarm clocks put on the market in Switzerland. The alarm sets off at the right time but the clock "shuts up" if the dozy owner commands it to. In four minutes time, the alarm sounds again and if unheeded the zealous timekeeper will wake you up only after forty minutes, when you are surely late for work.

Though impervious to street noises, or car horns, the new timepieces cannot stand loud snoring and interrupts it with a loud outburst.

## OF INTEREST

## A 20th-century Robinson Crusoe

The scientist Edmund Seligman will soon be 70. His compatriots call him a "Brazilian Robinson Crusoe". He lives and works on a small island off the South Atlantic coast of Brazil. He settled there 38 years ago. He cultivated with his own hands all the land on the island, planted a palm-tree grove and built a swimming pool. The island has no sources of drinking water. So Seligman carved a system of reservoirs out of stone to collect rain water and made filters. His home is light-

ed with electricity supplied by a wind-powered dynamo, also assembled by him.

## You can't do without monkeys

In Thailand, a special school teaches monkeys to gather coconuts. The monkeys which are awarded "diplomas with distinction" upon graduation can gather as many as 1,400 nuts a day. During the latest "graduation" day, the administration arranged a contest for the best "graduate". The best result was nine nuts in thirty seconds. The monkeys are excellent helpers in gathering nuts. After all, it is very difficult for a human being to climb the

smooth bole of a palm 80 to 90 metres high, and to cut off at the very top nuts, some of which weigh five kilograms, among tough leaves.

## No telephone link to Julius Caesar

Someone made a foolish entry in the telephone directories of a small town in West Germany: Caesar, Julius, pyram by trade, telephone number 8-4538. Although the joke has been spotted and the entry deleted, the number of people eager to talk to the Roman emperor is such that an automatic machine has been installed which answers the persistent callers. "The number is not connected".

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## NUCLEAR ILLUSIONS

The profound awareness on the part of the doctors — people who know better than anyone else what is death and suffering — of the character and scale of the medical and biological consequences from the use of nuclear weapons has a determining significance in the formation of the Academician Ya. Chazov in the daily PRAVDA. The doctors can tell the peoples the severe truth about what the nuclear disaster is fraught with, and what is the threat of the arms race leading to it. The nuclear illusions, which exist among the ruling circles in some Western countries, particularly in the United States, constantly give rise to the threat that human civilization will be destroyed. Is it not for the sake of this illusion that colossal resources are deflected from the combat against diseases, poverty and starvation? Today, the developing countries have four hundred million people who suffer from constant malnutrition, and one hundred million children are threatened with death because of poor diets and lack of vitamins, while thirty per cent of the children are denied possibilities to attend school. And this at a time when every year nearly eight hundred thousand million dollars is spent on arms.

## TWO APPROACHES

In order to achieve peace in Central America, it is necessary to cease all foreign interference in its affairs. This would fairly aim up the contents of the Peasco Act devised through the Contadora Group's mediation, writes A. Kamarin in "IZVESTIA".

Being aware that this document is a sensible compromise which opens the road to relaxation of tensions in this "hot spot" of the planet, the Nicaraguan Government has taken a decision to accept the provisions of the Peasco Act completely and without any amendments.

The acceptance by the Sandinista government of the provisions of the Peasco Act has put Washington in a difficult position. As was expected, the American diplomats have performed a breathtaking about-face and completely changed their attitude to the document produced by the Contadora Group. The State Department in Washington has described as "hypocritical" the step towards peace taken by Nicaragua and begun to introduce amendments in the already agreed draft Act. The message of these amendments is that the United States does not intend to abandon its brazen interference in the domestic affairs of the Central American states and is bent on keeping its bases and troops on their soil.

## WHAT IS BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN?

Clearly inspired by Washington, the Pakistani press has been recently publishing absurd tales about the goals of Soviet and Indian foreign policy, writes A. Golis in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Some of them have gone so far as to allege some "Soviet-Indian plot" to "enrich Pakistan".

They are using this propaganda "smoke screen" to mask dangerous military preparations by Washington and Islamabad. For several years now Pakistan territory has served as a beachhead for subversion by US special services against India and Afghanistan.

Seeing Pakistan as an accomplice in its future adventures, Washington is accelerating the militarization of this nation. The agreement on American military "aid" is increasingly resembling the militaristic "hand of plenty" whence a steady spate of arms is flowing into Pakistan, the paper points out.

## 'WAR' AGAINST BOOKS

Commenting on an exhibition of books banned in the United States mounted by the cultural and educational organization, People for American Road Development, Oleg Shirokov writes in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA as follows:

The "war" against books is actually waged all over America. This has become particularly active since the appearance of the Reagan administration in office. This is borne out by several figures. Since then, nearly six hundred thousand literary works have been banned. In 1982, more than half, or 58 per cent of all the school libraries throughout the United States have been "purged" of "disident" literature.

This is happening today in a country which vaunts of its "free" and "democratic" character and which has the temerity to impose its way of life on other countries and peoples as a model.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN



## Neocolonial exploitation in the guise of charity

Together with the problems of ending the arms race and strengthening the guarantees of peace, the further worsening of the economic situation of most Asian, African and Latin American nations continues to hold the attention of the participants of the 39th Session of the General Assembly.

Developing nations themselves resolutely demand an urgent restructuring of the present world economic relations, which they quite justifiably consider unfair and prejudicial to their legitimate interests.

This demand is supported by the socialist states. They confirm their readiness to expand cooperation with young independent states, help in their economic and social development, and work for an increase in such assistance on a global scale through cutting military spending.

The industrialized capitalist nations did not pass over in silence this subject, too. More specifically, in his session address President Reagan credited the USA with the fact that,

In his words, it provides roughly one-third — some 90,000 million dollars — of funds for the developing world.

Yet, given the present system of economic relations of the USA and other big Western nations with the developing world the above-mentioned fact primarily evidences the scale of the plunder of the economy of the developing nations by US corporations and banks.

Let us cite some figures. As is known, finances flow in two directions, and in the case of developing countries their balance is as follows: estimates by international research centres indicate that these nations lose between 150 and 200 thousand million dollars annually in their deals with capitalist states. Which means that the US share, in terms of the one-third mentioned above, amounts to between 50 and 60 thousand million dollars, i.e. the USA gets this much annually from the developing nations atop the 90 thousand million allocated to these countries. This coincides with the figure most often cited

by specialists in the area — an average 150 thousand million dollars which the USA draws annually from "third world" nations in profits on investment, interest, loan repayments, etc.

We get practically the same figures in evaluating the individual "extraction channels", which gives us also a fairly good idea of the workings of some parts of the mechanism used to "pump" "third world" resources into the coffers of Western banks and corporations. Here are some figures for 1983:

● The debt of developing countries to US banks as of the start of the year stood at 130 thousand million dollars. Over the year new loans stood at some ten thousand million, and some debt repayments amounted to 20 thousand million. The general balance is over ten thousand million in US favour.

● US direct investment in the "third world" slightly topped 53,000 million dollars according to the September 7 report by the US Department of Commerce. They produced a net

annual profit of 15,000 million dollars, of which only one-fifth was reinvested locally and the rest — around 11 or 12 thousand million — was taken to the USA.

● According to various estimates, the developing nations were 25-30 thousand million dollars in the red in their trade with the USA over the year, even with an eye to export taxes. The same amount of "petrodollars" received from the USA which landed with the small group of "third world" oil exporters.

A "shameful pillage" of the resources of the poorer and weaker states, is how this US economic policy was described by Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor and chairman of the Socialist International Bureau. In his Rio de Janeiro address, he charged the USA is using them to finance the shocking boosting of its military potential.

One could only add to this description which most accurately reflects the real nature of US "charity" to developing nations that the US administration would not even theoretically think of making any changes to its policies. Moreover, its latest decision on new restrictions on imports to the USA of many goods from developing countries and a further rise in interest rates and prices of American products sold to developing countries against American loans, etc. indicate that in the USA these nations will always have the most stubborn and merciless opponent of the policy of neocolonialism.



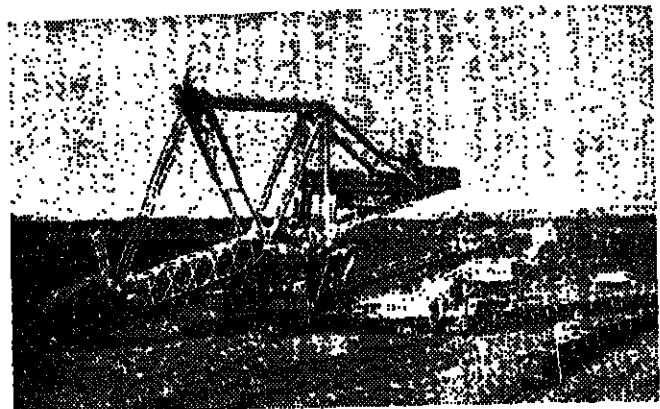
## NOVOKRAMATORSK ENGINEERING WORKS: SOCIAL PROGRAMME

The Lenta Novokramatorsk Engineering Works in the Ukraine is a factory which set the pace in the metallurgical, power, mining and other industries. It builds rolling mills, walking excavators, lifting equipment for mines, and hydraulic presses. It is also the main supplier of unique castings and forgings for turboengines.

The Engineering Works has continuously improved production processes by putting into operation new automatic produc-

tion lines and expanding its shop area. However, production is not the only concern of the works' management. It runs special training and advanced courses for young workers in various professions. Theoretical studies are held at well-equipped classrooms, while practicals are arranged right in the shops.

Much attention is being paid to health safety and recreation. A health-building sanatorium capable of accommodating 2,000 fac-



Rotor excavators produced at Novokramatorsk.

tory workers a year has been in existence for 25 years. It also runs its own polyclinics and hospital, kindergartens, creches, and a number of Pioneer camps. Its Palace of Culture and Technology is located in the very center of the city. About 600 workers and engineers make up 10 groups of amateur performers, including the Svitlanok dance ensemble. Many people at the

works are very keen on sports. Kramatorsk is expanding and offering better living conditions for its residents. Every year up to a thousand people move to new and modern flats as part of the works' sponsored social programme.

It is noteworthy that one-third of all the allocations from this year's State Budget goes into social and cultural programmes.



Houses for the staff of Novokramatorsk Engineering Works.



Exams under way. ● A rehearsal of Svitlanok. Photos by Vladimir Volkov

## Chemical plant not contaminating water

One more major Soviet enterprise—the Slavyansk chemical plant in Donbas (the oldest industrial area of the USSR) — has been fully turned over to a closed water circulation system. It means that the plant does not discharge into the environment a single litre of polluted water. It does not take a single drop of water from surrounding reservoirs.

The state allocates large sums for the construction of such systems. According to experts, today it is the most reasonable and quickly implemented water conservation measure which science can suggest. It is simpler and cheaper to develop a circulating (lawless) technological system than to achieve a 100 per cent purification of drain water demanded by the ecological standards accepted in the USSR (one of the most rigid in the world).

Besides, closed technological systems make it possible to use water in big quantities.

At present more than two-thirds of general requirements of Soviet industry in water are met by such systems. Their capacity is 225,000 million on a year, which is approximately equal to the average annual flow of the Volga, Europe's largest river.

## Inside KMA

Drilling has begun of the 1.3 and deepest drain tunnel at the Lebedinsky mining and processing combine at the Kursk magnetic anomaly in the Soviet Federation.

The new technological well will cut the earth as deep as 360 metres. More advanced drilling technology and big capacity refrigeration plants: freeing the soil are being employed in the process.

## Places to visit

## A gem of old architecture



St. Sophia Cathedral in Polotsk.

A choir of Polotsk teachers performing.

Yet another 11th-century architectural masterpiece, St. Sophia Cathedral in Polotsk (west of the USSR), has been restored. It is unknown how it originally looked like because it was subject to fires, destructions and reconstructions. It was last rebuilt in the 18th century. What remains of its 11th-century look is an eastern wall.

In the 10th and 11th centuries Russian architects laid down the foundations of town-building and monumental stone architecture on the territory of modern Byelorussia. The cathedral in Polotsk is one of the period's monuments that occupies a place of prominence in the treasure trove of world culture.

Work on erecting St. Sophia Cathedral began in the late 11th century. It is unknown how it originally looked like because it was subject to fires, destructions and reconstructions. It was last rebuilt in the 18th century. What remains of its 11th-century look is an eastern wall.

Nonetheless, the cathedral is of unique value to historians, archaeologists and art scholars in many countries. Today it is used for performances of organ and classical chamber music.



## Traces of Turgenev's Library

A parcel has been received by the Museum of Ivan Turgenev's famous Russian writer lived in the 19th century. The parcel had been sent by a private collector. The book, volume 2 of a complete collection of works by Russian poet Yevgeny Yevgenyevich Turgenev, is rare. It has a stamp saying: "Turgenev's Library". This and many other books

## Chesteryakov's paintings come home

After a long absence paintings by Yelisey Chesteryakov, who returned to his home, Kostroma, after working around many exhibitions in our country and abroad.

They are on view at the Kostroma Museum of regional studies.

Even the 1970s Chesteryakov's name was not even listed in the catalogue. We owe our acquaintance with this wonderful painter to art scholars and collectors.

Chesteryakov lived in the village of Shablovo. He was a self-taught painter of folk art. He never sent his works to exhibitions, never sold them. He presented them only to his family. This was his last work — several oil paintings — were created around many peasant life scenes. The staff of the museum have now begun their painstaking work of restoration.

Many works, which were sent to Moscow, are now being taken to national exhibitions.

## Unique telescope in the Sayany Mountains

A new solar radio telescope operating in the Sayany Mountains in Eastern Siberia covers an area of 600 hectares. It will help to considerably enhance the possibility of gaining a comprehensive knowledge of all the processes taking place on the Sun, since its radiation will be systematically and synchronously registered in a continuous band. Soviet scientists have solved practically the most difficult theoretical task: the creation of a single highly accurate control system consisting of 250 radio antennas and which form a giant mirror 622 metres in diameter. The ideal interaction of the antennas is made possible by an automatic complex run by computers. The computer also receives and reproduces data from the Sun in the form of digital diagrams, tables and charts suitable for prompt analysis.

## Youth Palace for guests of Festival

A Palace of Youth is to open in Moscow during the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. Complete with halls, premises for hobby groups, a library, snack bars and cafeterias the new facility to be built in one of Moscow's thoroughfares — Komsomolsky Prospekt — will cater to some 20 thousand visitors simultaneously.

Most of its builders are under 30. Its construction is supervised by the Leninist Komsomol, the biggest youth organization in the USSR. Boys and girls are arriving from all over the country to help execute the project.

Pictures show the projected Palace of Youth.

## Science and technology

### 'AIR BATH' FOR SEEDS

The resistance of seeds to various diseases increases after an "air bath" designed by scientists in Georgia, a Soviet constituent republic in the Caucasus. Unlike the existing drying installations, this novelty is based on simultaneous airing from four sides which makes it possible to avoid losses during lengthy storage.

In Western Georgia crops are often harvested in conditions of higher moisture, therefore, the seeds there come to the storages in substandard conditions, says E. K. Didebulidze, one of the designers of the new system. Their quality is improved by the drying bunker which takes in 25 tonnes of seeds at a time. In three days the seeds become perfect.

The first drying shop with four bunkers, where all the processes are automated, has been commissioned at the Tskhakaya combined food factory.

### ICE SITUATION RECONNAISSANCE FROM THE AIR

Scientists of the Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers, jointly with aviators and specialists from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Riga (the capital of the constituent Baltic Republic of Latvia) have designed and tested a special instrument for measuring the thickness of ice sheet from the air. It operates on principles of the radar. Installed in a plane, it sets to work on the orders of the navigator. The thickness of ice is registered on a digital display and on an automatic recording tape. The character of the signals reflected from the ice makes it possible to access hummocked ice, and to detect cracks and clear water in the ice sheet.

This new instrument was used to find a site for the "Savarny Polyus-26" polar station.

### ELECTRONIC LOCATOR FOR FISH SCHOOLS

Ukrainian experts have set up a system of information about fish schools (SIORS). It ensures a simultaneous analysis of fish accumulations at various depths, thereby reducing the time of their search.

Ultrasound signals sent into the water from a hydroacoustic station are reflected from the articles which lie between the bottom and water surface, then amplified by a special receiver and fed for processing into a system which determines with great accuracy the presence of fish schools, establishes at what depths is the fish and in what quantity.

Highly regulative has been the crew's work in open space. Commander Leonid Kisin and Flight-Engineer Vladimir Solov'yov emerged on the outer surface of the station on six occasions, that is, more than in any other previous flight. In all, they spent 22 hours 50 minutes in open space. They were highly praised for the skill they employed in assembling new pipes of the fuel system of the engine plant, and in installing an additional solar battery.

The 237-day flight has shown that we have perfected the mastery of methods which ensure lengthy stay and effective work in outer space and weightlessness in the sense of the scientific and progress. This makes it possible for us to look into the future with confidence and to solve new tasks for peaceful exploration of outer space.

## VIEWPOINT

## Unparalleled space feat

Vladimir SHATALOV,  
USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut,  
chief of cosmonaut training

It is easy and difficult at the same time to speak about the results of the orbital flight, the longest in the history of space exploration, taken by the Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kisin, Vladimir Solov'yov, and Oleg Atkov. It is easy because many events took place in the 237 days during which the crew worked in outer space. This is also the reason why it is difficult, in a short interview, to enumerate what they have done. That is why I will outline only the main points.

Under their scientific programme, the crew carried out nearly 540 experiments in geophysics, astrophysics, space processes, and medicine. The most time-consuming of these proved to be explorations of the Earth's surface in the interests of many branches of the national economy. These included visual observations and photographing of some areas of the Soviet territory and the surface of the World Ocean. For example, 4,500 pictures were taken with the multizonal photographic camera alone. Considering that one picture was obtained in six zones of the spectrum 25 thousand photographs have been brought back to Earth. It will be recalled that the flight began in winter and concluded in autumn, and the crew therefore succeeded in taking photographs of some areas of the territory in all seasons. The photographs will go to more than eight hundred scientific and production organizations and provide new information on natural, mineral and raw material resources, as well as vegetation, water reserves, and the state of agricultural and forest zones.

While the main crew stayed in the station, they received two visiting crews — a Soviet-Indian team, and, later, the one with woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya. During the flight, her second, she became the world's first woman spacewalker. This walk lasted for three and a half hours. It was the first time that a woman was out in open space wearing only her spacesuit. Far from being a mere stay outside the spaceship, she carried out, jointly with Vladimir Dabanbekov, the difficult work of testing new technological equipment. Using special instruments based on cathode-ray installation, they soldered, cut and welded metal sheets and deposited a coating. Svetlana Savitskaya's 12-day full participation in the activities of the crew, and particularly her historic emergence in open space have once again confirmed the possibility of, and even necessity for, the presence of women at space stations.

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ENGINEERING TODAY AND TOMORROW

Engineering as a leading industry was recently discussed in PRAVDA by Lev Votornov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Soviet engineering has approached a new stage in its development, the author writes. What is meant is a swiftness to high-performance automated production. We have started large-scale production of robots, machine tools of the processing centre type, of micro-processor-based flexible production lines. Industry widely uses computer-aided design complexes and systems, and advanced processes.

Advanced machines, equipment and instrument are taking an increasingly greater share in the country's production facilities. In the current five-year plan (which ends in 1985) we have completely switched to the production of 1,000 MW reactors for nuclear power stations. We are also the first in the world to produce nuclear equipment for central heating.

However, the author maintains, the engineering industry is not fully capable of ensuring fast and intensive development of the country's economy.

What is urgently needed is to improve the quality of engineering products in order to meet all modern requirements. More and more new models are to be produced every year, and more obsolete models replaced.

New products are expected to have considerably higher performance, longer life and be more reliable, economical, less costly, energy-saving and cheaper to maintain.

### MOSCOW ON THE THRESHOLD OF THIRD MILLENNIUM

A draft project of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the Soviet capital from 1986 to 1999 has been adopted, writes VIKTORIYA MOSKVA.

Among the most pressing problems to be tackled is housing. Much has been done in the city to meet the needs of the population in the area of comfortable housing. Since 1971, accommodation covering a total floor space of 50.4 million square metres has been provided, which is an improvement on the living conditions of more than five million people. But since the problem still remains acute, the role of housing construction achieved over the past few years, will be maintained. At the same time, measures will be taken to ensure strict responsibility for careful use and correct distribution of the existing accommodation, alongside allocation of flats to people, their labour contribution and social activities will be invariably taken into consideration.

Housing construction must be comprehensive, so as to develop all the branches of the municipal economy linked with everyday services. For this purpose, Moscow will switch to designing and financing new single-complex residential estates to include cultural, social and all comfortable amenities.

### TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE NORTH: PROBLEMS?

Academiian Abel Aganbegyan is commenting in IZVESTIA on the need to develop special technologies for the North.

Especially acute, the author writes, are the problems of transportation: 70 per cent of all development costs in the North fall on transportation, 30 to 40 per cent of the costs of geological operations in the North are helicopter services. However, industry fails as yet to produce good cross-country vehicles for the North, to say nothing of such exotic things as dirigibles, helicopter-car-car-drifts, etc.

People in the Siberian Extreme North have been suffering considerable losses through inadequate technology. Yes, cross-country vehicles are needed very much in the North, but with a difference — those which do not spoil the tundra.

True, we have cross-country vehicles capable of carrying 1.5 to 3.0 tonnes, but we need more powerful vehicles — for 30, 50, and even 40 tonnes, which are now produced on a very small scale.

Indeed, mass production of various low-temperature technologies for the North is a revolutionary endeavour requiring much effort and time. But much can be done even now. For instance, delivering to the North only the best of what industry produces; introducing state approval inspectors at all factories working for the North. This costs virtually nothing but can save a lot of money.

### ORIGIN OF OIL AND GAS

Shortly, we shall celebrate one hundred and fifty years of commercial extraction of oil and gas and hydrocarbon fuels, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. In a feature, entitled "Science in the 20th Century", however, scientists have so far failed to agree on a formula of the origin of these important types of fuel. We are witnessing the continuation of a "One-Hundred-Year War" between those who believe that oil is a product of the biosphere, and those who think it is the source lies in the deep zones of the Earth. It is on the correct answer to this question that successful prospecting for new oil deposits and qualitative estimates of their reserves depend.

Evolution in the formation of oil in the history of the Earth was the subject of an All-Union Conference recently held at Moscow State University. Most of its participants advocated the theory of organic origins of oil. On the basis of latest explorations they have shown that the bulk of oil and natural gas forms at the expense of the transformation of scattered organic matter being of the accumulated together with mineral particles of the sedimentary rock in marine, oceanic and lake reservoirs. More than ninety per cent of the organic matter consists of remnants of the simplest microorganisms of bacterial type, as well as blue-green, green and diatomaceous seaweeds, and other organisms, which are referred to as phyto- and zoo-planktons. Some of them existed on the Earth thousands of millions of years ago. The plant substance, which began to be washed away from the continents in the last four hundred million years, has been playing a minor role, serving mostly as a source for the formation of gas.



## PROFILES

### VLADIMIR PINCHEVSKY

When an actor is a little above twenty and begins to play major parts on the stage of the country's major theatres — the Moscow Art Theatre (named after Gorky), in films and on television, one is rather sorely tempted to conclude that the acting profession had been his dream ever since childhood.

Vladimir Pinchevsky, however, had other dreams like his mother, his intention was to become a chemical engineer. At school he was once asked to take part in a recitation contest. It was then that he first realized his ability to win over the audience, that everything seemed to come under his control, even the breath of the audience.

When he left school he was invited by two theatrical colleges after an artistic contest. Vladimir chose the Art Theatre Studio School, where he attended Oleg Yefremov's classes.

When still a student, he was invited to play the part many actors only dream about — Khlestakov in Gogol's play, "The Inspector-General". Pinchevsky says that as Khlestakov he was a miserable failure. It is characteristic of him to give an unambiguous and straightforward evaluation of his work. That is why it is not so much important whether or not he was a failure as Khlestakov, played as part of his education programme. What matters is his approach, the analysis of his failure.

Playing that role, I attempted to don my pain, all my feelings on Khlestakov, which was wrong, Vladimir admits. I believe that the most important thing in an actor's profession is to have the ability to transform oneself. What an actor ought to think about is not what he would do if he were in his character's shoes. What is necessary is to imagine you are that person rather than yourself.

The opportunity to put this into practice came to Pinchevsky in the very first play he appeared in at the Art Theatre. That was Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus", in which he played Mozart.

How do you go about playing a man of genius, especially if your partner playing Salieri is a major actor like Oleg Tabakov? Is it really possible to keep your head cool in this first part and be able to make the audience believe that your Mozart is really a man of genius?

Impersonating a man of genius, Pinchevsky concentrates not on his grandeur, but rather on his constant desire to hear music in everything. He shows Mozart's passionate attitude to his music. To his Mozart everything is uninteresting and unimportant unless there is music in it. Music is the only thing that requires prompt attention. His Mozart is an ordinary man who falls in love, is glibly of various pranks, and who suffers, and yet he is a man of genius. He hears music spill all over the world, and he records it.

Quite different is his part as the Cockerel in the play, "An Attempted Flight". This play by



Vladimir Pinchevsky as Mozart.

Photo by V. Bashenov

the Bulgarian author Yordan Radichkov was staged at the Art Theatre by a group of directors from Bulgaria with Mladen Kiselov at the head. Blacksmith Cockerel, as he is portrayed by Pinchevsky, is an ordinary villager who in his life never travelled beyond the Abramov farmstead. All of a sudden he had the luck of rising together with other villagers into the skies in a balloon to see how beautiful, vast and immense the world was. In his Cockerel, he shows the wisdom, strength and reliability of the people.

Although the first night performance of "An Attempted Flight" took place quite recently, Pinchevsky is rehearsing for a new play, "The Battles Were of Local Significance" by the Soviet writer and playwright Vycheslav Kozlov.

By the New Year, the TV network will release its new film, "Les fourberies de Scapin" which is the screen version of Moliere's famous play in which Pinchevsky plays one of the main roles.

He is constantly tested for new films, and rehearsing for new plays. His wife, artist Galina Petrova, complains that her husband is often away. This is the way of life of actors. The role of Mozart must have blessed Vladimir Pinchevsky in his career — and this means something.

Andrei MAXIMOV

### Days of Turkmen Literature and the Arts

A gala concert at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow marked the opening of Days of Turkmen SSR's Literature and Arts in the Russian Federation. The Festival is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkmen Republic and a hundred years after Turkmenistan joined Russia.

The repertoire of the Festival is diverse. The best companies and groups from the republic will give performance in major concert halls and palaces of culture in Moscow. They include a folk dance ensemble, an orchestra of folk instruments, the Dastan pop group, a violin ensemble

of a children's philharmonic society and the folk dance Sumbur.

The programme of the Festival also includes the show of the best feature films and documentaries produced during the past few years by the Turkmen Studios. Lovers of the visual arts will see exhibitions of modern paintings, sculpture and graphics. Writers, composers and actors will take part in artistic discussions to be attended by Moscow colleagues.

The representatives from the Turkmenistan will also see audiences in Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and Ulyanovsk.



The dance, "The Master Horse-Rider", being performed by Turkmen folk dancers taking part in Days of Turkmenistan Culture in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Bepko

## FACTS and EVENTS

Restorations. Leningrad specialists have completed restoration work on the facade and roofing of a unique monument of medieval architecture — the Yefimiyev Bellry of the Novgorod Kremlin. They also installed a clock with a 6,000 kg bell that will strike every half hour.

Books. The Japanese firm, Toppan, will soon produce an illustrated album called "Old Tiblisi" containing more than three hundred rare and old

photographs, colourful postcards and reproductions of pictures stored in Georgian museums, libraries and private collections.

Cinemas. A Month of the Cinema, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Poland's independence, has been in service for five years now.

Scenes from the complex Ilyich-Varna started operation over 5,000 trips have been made and some half a million can be ferried. The waiting time of each ship has reduced by nearly six hours.

Crucising on the line are two Soviet and two Bulgarian 180-metre ferries with modern equipment and designed for navigation in any weather. Each ferry may carry on its three decks 108 four-axle cars. The "floating bridge" Ilyich-Varna has made it possible to cut down the time of cargo delivery and to considerably lower the cost of their transportation.

# BUSINESS

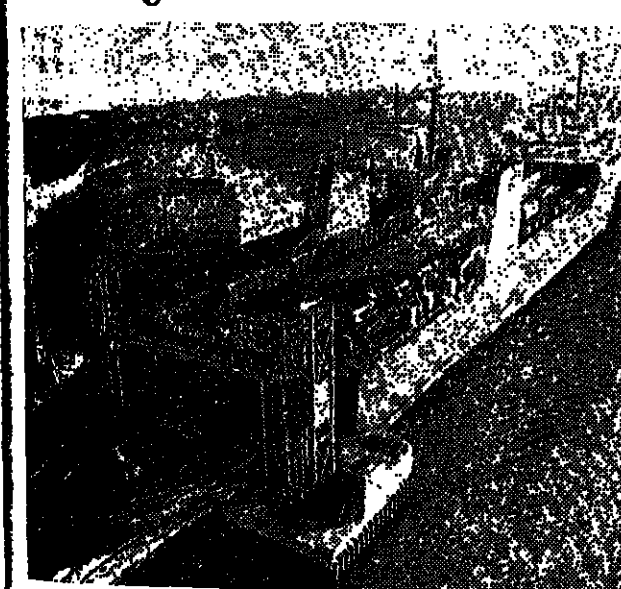
## A big contract

A big contract for the delivery of refrigerators technology to the USSR was concluded with Techno Commerz of the GDR at the recent international autumn fair in Leipzig. Next year the firm will supply the Soviet Union with a batch of refrigerating equipment and air-conditioners.

Techno Commerz concentrates mainly on orders for railway refrigerator vans noted for their efficient electric equipment, reliability and convenience of operation. They are manufactured in the town of Dessau.

Since 1948 the firm has delivered to the Soviet Union over thirty thousand vans with refrigerating plants. The latest were built taking into account Soviet climatic conditions and are capable of carrying foodstuffs in temperatures between +45°C to -50°C. In 1983 alone Techno Commerz delivered almost 1,400 refrigerator vans to various Soviet republics and cities.

## A bridge uniting countries



The "Gardi Shigki" ferry loaded at the Rlychevsk port.

An international ferry of railway trains, built under an agreement between the government of the Soviet Union and the GDR, has been in service for five years now.

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## BERNER'S NEW PRODUCTS

The Finnish firm Berner, which sells to the Soviet Union deodorants, shampoos, various cosmetic creams and chemicals for automobile care, recently organized an exhibition- seminar in Moscow at which 17 of its new products were shown to Soviet specialists.

This is the fourth exhibition of this kind we are holding in the Soviet Union, the firm's director and owner, Arne Berner, told our correspondent, Ernest Polivanov. Our business links with the USSR began nearly a decade ago with trade in places near the border. We now have many good partners among Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Apart from trade we are developing cooperation in science and technology with the aim of manufacturing new household chemical products. Nearly ten per cent of the firm's total output is exported to the Soviet Union, the director said.

Berner, an active partner of the USSR, purchases at the same time Soviet perfumes for sale both in Finland and other Scandinavian countries. Arne Berner revealed that a large Swedish chain stores of Olana had just purchased a consignment of Soviet perfumes adding that "Melahon", a product of Moscow's "Novaya Zarya" factory, was very popular in Finland. He expressed sincere appreciation for the high quality of Soviet perfumes.

## Contacts and contracts

A contract on Soviet technical assistance to Syria has been signed in Damascus. It envisages the construction of a 400-megawatt thermal power station in the area of Wadi ar-Rabli. Evaluating the significance of this project, the Power Engineering Minister of Syrian Arab Republic, Kamil al-Jabbar said that the thermal power station will fully meet the Syrian capital's electricity requirements.



## IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE ENHANCED TAKEOFF/LANDING CHARACTERISTICS, the high maneuverability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airfields allow for operating the IL-86 jet from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, Boeing-727, DC-8 and others.

THE STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

THE SPACIOUS, COMFORTABLE INTERIOR WITH BROAD PASSAGES accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease.

THE BUILT-IN AIRSTAIRS offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services.

WITH THE MAXIMUM TAKEOFF WEIGHT OF 200 TONS, the IL-86 jet takes to the air from airfields 2300 to 2800 m long.

THE CRUISING SPEED IS 950 KM/H. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3600 km.

VJO AVIAEXPORT  
32/34, Smolenskaya-Sennaya Pl.  
121200 Moscow, USSR.  
Cables: AVIAEXPORT MOSCOW  
Telex: 411257 AVEX SU  
411335 AVEX SU

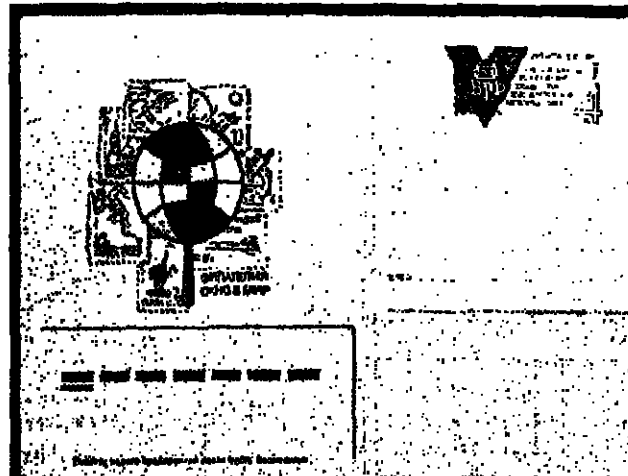
## AVIAEXPORT USSR MOSCOW

The thermal power station being built with Soviet assistance not far from Havana will become the biggest in Cuba. The most interesting feature of this joint Soviet-Cuban project is that it is an open-end design which can be further expanded as need be, taking account of the fast growing demand in electricity in Cuba, the designers plan several new power units to raise the plant's capacity to 1.3-1.4 thousand megawatts.

The State Flag of the USSR has been hoisted on the ferry boat, "Sovietky Daghestan", built by the Uliyanik shipyard in Yugoslavia. This is the first of a series of eight major ships of this type to be built to sail in the Caspian Sea. It can carry thirty railway carriages, seventy cars and more than two hundred passengers.

## Philately

### Philatelic Congress



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued an original postage stamp to mark the 5th Congress of the All-Union Philatelic Society (VOP). This organization was set up in 1966 and unites over 400 thousand stamp collectors. Since the previous congress held in 1979, VOP members have taken part in almost 70 international exhibitions hosted

by 25 countries, including Great Britain, Spain, India, Thailand, Japan and France, winning them 600 medals (70 gold and 100 silver medals). A souvenir sheet and a picture cover are also to be issued to commemorate the event, and special cancellations will be arranged during the work of the congress.

## FRIENDSHIP EXHIBITION

The Central House of Culture for Railwaymen in Moscow is currently hosting a postage stamp exhibition, "GDR-35 Years", jointly sponsored by the House's stamp collectors club and by the Berlin philatelic club at the Central House of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The two clubs have had

friendly relations for many years, exchanging exhibitions. Many Soviet stamp enthusiasts collect stamps from the GDR. The GDR collections now to be seen in Moscow, center around our country's history. A total of 20 collections (ten from either country) are on display.

## We are all responsible for peace

A meeting with the Land of the Soviets and its people is always a feast to me, said the Spanish sculptor, Pablo Serrano, who has visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Arts. This is the fourth visit by the prominent sculptor who is the author of some monuments. Widely known are his works like a statue of the antifascist poet, Antonio Machado, and a sculptural composition which depicts cultural personalities who fought against the Franco regime. Many of the master's works are dedicated to his great fellow-countryman, Francisco Goya.

The main subjects of my works assert friendship, unity and friendship among peoples, says the sculptor. As an artist, as a citizen and as President of the Spain-USSR Association, I vote for cooperation between our two countries, and for mutual understanding among peoples which is necessary for preserving peace.

In the present international situation when the threat of nuclear extinction is hovering over mankind, the role of art workers is particularly enhanced, since their art inspires ideas of peace, humanism and progress, said the sculptor in conclusion. We must do all we can for the horrors of war not to happen again.

## Budapest operetta visits Moscow

Every evening, the auditorium of the Moscow Operetta Theatre where the Budapest Operetta company gave their performance was crowded. The first time, Soviet audiences met this famous Hungarian company was in 1955. The actors came on another visit to the Soviet Union seven years later.

During the present visit under review Muscovites saw "Countess Maritza" in its new version, somewhat different from the customary "Maritza" staged by many Soviet theatres. The version has some new characters, but the main plot and Kalman's music remain unchanged. During their gala concert, the Budapest company showed excerpts from classical and modern operettas, including N. Stelnikov's "Kolopka".

The Budapest company has been staging Soviet operettas from time to time, including "The Tobacco Captain", "Wind of Freedom", and "Tremblita".

## PRIZES FOR POETS

The 1984 International Prize, "The Golden Lion", instituted by the city of Venice for works of poetry, has been awarded to the Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevushenko. Another prize went to the



A scene from Kalman's "Maritza".

Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

Their new production is the rock opera, "Yuno and Avos" by A. Rybnikov and A. Voznesensky.

Italian poet, Mario Luzzu, for his contribution to national poetry while a special prize of Venice, "Life Dedicated to Poetry", has been won by the antifascist Spanish poet, Rafael Alberti.

## WHAT'S ON?

October 6-8

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 6 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 7 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 7 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 6 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 7 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 8 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 6 — Ziv, "Massira Artists". 7 — Suppa, "Die schone Galatee". 8 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

### FILMS

An Endless Month of Scoop (Moldova-film Studios, USSR).

A "month of scoop" is how the wine-making season has been called from time immemorial in Moldavia.

Cinemas: "Kishinev" 13 Yuniykh Leinitsov St. Mat. Tekstilshchiki.

Sabina is Looked For (1984). A dramatic story about a 7-year-old girl who was found in a road accident.

Cinemas: "Rodina" (5 Serebrennaya Sq. Metro Smolenskaya).

Exhibition Hall, USSR Army Union (40 Gorky St. Also works — paintings by new artists and old sculptures — by Leontiev artists. Daily, except Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya, Trudovaya 12, 20.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Army Union (170 Begovaya St. Also 200 works by the Moscow artists. Paintings, drawings, posters, devoted to the modern Moscow, are on display. Daily, except Tuesday, 10 to 8 p.m. Metro Begovaya, Trudovaya 20.

RACING

Begovaya (22 Begovaya St). 1 p.m. racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Pushkin Hotel). 6, 7 — "I Sing a Song of Peace", a concert program featuring Renat Iliev.

Complex Sports Complex (near Prospekt Mira). 6, 7 — The Russian pop group from Leningrad.

SPORTS

Chess

Pal of Columns, House of the Union. (1 Pushkinskaya St.) — World title match, Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m. The tenth game is scheduled for October 8.

ICE HOCKEY

Sport Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 6 — Moscow Spartak vs CSKA Traktor. 1 p.m. 7 — Soviet Palace of Ice Hockey vs Traktor. 6 — Moscow CSKA vs Traktor. 5 p.m. CAC is still unbeaten in the current 39th championship.

INFORMATION No. 78, 1984

## WEATHER

October 6-8

In Moscow, city and region, cold and dry weather with morning mists is expected. Night temperatures of 12, 6°C and 11, 1°C in the daytime (on October 6, 4°, 9°C at night and 12°, 15°C in the afternoon).

Unsteady, weak SW wind, 3-7 mps.

A stormy wind has brought a deep cyclone to the shores of the Far East. The wind blows at the speed of 25-30 mps on the Kuril Islands and Kamchatka. There are 4-6-metre-high waves in the Sea of Okhotsk.

## State Bank of the USSR

| Foreign exchange quotations for October 1984 |                       |                          |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Currency                                     | Quotations in roubles |                          |             |
| Canadian dollar                              | 100 64.21             | French franc             | 100 9.11    |
| Danish krone                                 | 100 7.71              | PRO mark (Deutsche mark) | 100 27.93   |
| English pound sterling                       | 100 105.39            | Greek drachma            | 1,000 6.76  |
| Finnish marka                                | 100 13.31             | Indian rupee             | 100 7.23    |
|                                              |                       | Italian lira             | 10,000 4.48 |
|                                              |                       | Japanese yen             | 1,000 3.46  |
|                                              |                       | Netherlands guilder      | 100 24.79   |
|                                              |                       | Swedish krona            | 100 9.87    |
|                                              |                       | US dollar                | 100 84.35   |

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.  
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.  
Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.  
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 224-00-00.  
Communal cabs (ever 40 minutes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.